FIAT JUSTITIA — RUAT CŒLUM.

THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION

OR AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY JOURNAL, AND REGISTER OF NEWS.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—*Dec. Independence, U. S.*

NEW SERIES—No. 8. VOL. III. BALTIMORE NOVEMBER 22, 1828. VOL. IX. WHOLE NO. 220.

Selected.

From the [London] Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.—SPEECHES OF MR. BROUGHAM, MR. WILBERFORCE, MR. DENMAN, SIR JAMES MACINTOSH, MR. BUXTON, LORD. & REV. JOHN NOEL, REV. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, MR. SYKES, AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

(*Continued.*)

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH:—"I could have been perfectly satisfied to have testified my unalterable adherence to the great and sacred cause which calls you together this day, by the silent proof of my attendance in this place; but I am not displeased that the task allotted to me, of seconding the motion of my excellent friend, affords me an opportunity of bearing my testimony expressly and unequivocally in a few words—I say in a few words for I am sure that it would be presumption in me, and indeed, in most men living, to follow on the same side with any hope of adding to what has been said, by three such persons as those who have already addressed you in succession. I believe that at any period in the history of mankind, it would have been difficult for any one to have stood in the situation in which I now stand, without feeling himself more inclined to be silent, than to deliver his sentiments: but, I rejoice at the species of necessity, which obliges me to say something, if it were only to give utterance to the heartfelt delight, with which I have once more listened to the harmonious accents of that persuasive and affecting eloquence, which has been consecrated by forty years' devotion to the cause of humanity and freedom—a longer period I believe than any single man, since the first records of authentic history, has devoted to the sole and single purpose of promoting the happiness and liberty of mankind! I am delighted, far beyond my power of expression, and I almost think beyond the power of others to express, once more to be able to hail him in language derived from a source which is familiar to him, and which cannot be foreign to his recollection.

> "Nor are thy lips ungraceful, friend of man!
> ——nor tongue ineloquent."

We have again heard that eloquence, which, as I said before, is raised beyond the merit of mere eloquence, by its uniform consecration, for so long a period, to the highest interests of mankind, and by its never, never having been degraded to any inferior object.

By my friends, who have gone before me, the the situation in which we now stand has been justly stated. We are not proposing any new system of measures;—we are not originating any novel scheme of reform;—we are not about to suggest to the Government or the Legislature any new plan for putting an end to the sufferings of so great a portion of the human race;—we now stand upon the solemnly recorded and promulgated declarations of King, Lords and Commons, made after long discussion and inquiry; originating, as you have been truly told in the mind of a statesman, who certainly was not led astray by fanaticism on this subject,—of whose zeal perhaps we, somewhat unjustly—we, I mean, who were more warm, and were less under the necessity, which his situation imposed on him, of restraining our feelings;—of a statesmen who acted with a view to practical results, and to existing interests; and who, in proposing these very resolutions of May 1823, undoubtedly considered himself as negociating a Treaty of peace between the humanity of the people of England, calling for abolition, and the well being and safety of the European inhabitants of the West Indies. He considered himself not as the champion of the abolitionists; but as the mediator between them and the planters. You are now therefore considering no scheme which originated with us—for the scheme of my honorable friend behind me, (Mr. Buxton) was over-ruled, or rather willingly postponed to that proposed by Mr. Canning—but in effect the treaty of peace negociated between the West Indian interest, and the humanity of the people of England, by one of whom I never can speak without attachment, esteem affection, and admiration; by one also, who undoubtedly, as has been said, had some of his most intimate and dear friends at the head of the West Indian interest,—persons who were most dear to him, for their long and disinterested attachment to himself, and for the many amiable qualities of their personal characters, in short, endeared to him by every tie which can render one man dear to another. With the mind of a statesman, looking at this large portion of the interests of the empire—with the partiality of a friend towards many respectable and excellent private individuals—with the mind of a Minister, mediating, and negociating between two great and opposing parties, he framed those resolutions, which we do not now propose to enlarge or alter, but which we are only desirious of seeing carried into full and complete effect. The question is, whether Parliament is to be baffled and defeated, after a notice of five years, in a system of reformation, originating in the manner I have described; or whether that system of reformation is to be at length accomplished.

This last result can only I fear be attained by the continued, incessant, and unwearied exertions of the whole body of the people of England. You have great antagonists to cope with; you have supposed interests, not I think real interests, for I verily believe, upon casting up the account, the balance of the real interest is in your favor and not against you, and then you have inveterate prejudice, you have the ancient opinions of an opulent and powerful body of men who are connected by a thousand ramifications with great number of persons of consideration in this community:—you have all these obstacles constantly opposed to you, and you have nothing but the honest zeal, and the unshaken humanity of the people of England to rely upon; nothing else from which we can hope for decided benefit; and to this, therefore, and to this alone, we have to trust, under the blessing of God, for accomplishing our purpose. You have been told, and truly told, that it belongs to all of you to promote this end in every possible way, making it your fixed determination to do so, by devoting a portion of your time systematically and regularly, to keep into a state of activity that spirit of humanity which has gone forth among the people; for if it be suffered to languish, undoubtedly the adverse agents, who never rest, most prevail. To men is allotted the severe and sometimes harsh virtues of fortitude and justice; to women the happier duties of preserving in the world the existence of compassion, of kindness, of benevolence and of humanity. It is for the exercise of these virtues, that I call on women to consider themselves as especially appointed to propagate the sentiments of humanity, to awaken them in the bosoms of all who are dear to them, over whom they possess any influence, to whom they have any means of access; and to prompt them to employ their harsher qualities in the stern and arduous conflict, which it is often necessary to maintain, in this mixed state of things, in defence of the cause of humanity and virtue.

You have heard it said with the greatest truth, as well as energy, that we have lived to see an extraordinary occurrence. We have lived to see the advocates of the West India interest date the amelioration of slavery in the Colonies, from the very efforts of that most amiable and venerable of men, whom I cannot but contemplate—whom I never contemplate, but with delight. They date the commencement of the improvement of the West Indies, from his exertions to abolish the Slave Trade; which exertions they tramelled, and resisted, and slandered, from their origin to the moment of their success;—from which exertions they then prophesied the destruction of those very West Indian Colonies which they now acknowledge derived thence their first improvement, their first impulse, towards some sort of civilization. From the same exertions, I will venture to say, I hope at least, that many among you may yet live to see time, when an occurrence quite as extraordinary may take place; when the success of your exertions to obtain a safe and specific abolition of slavery may raise slaves to the condition, invest them with the rights, and consequently inspire them with the feelings of men, of freemen, and of chris-

tians! We may then hope that the Europeans of the West Indies, delighted with that most unforeseen progress, which will be the necessary consequence of so happy a consummation, will look back on the efforts we are now making as having laid the foundation of that happier order of society in the West Indies, of which they will find themselves to be the safe and happy participators. God forbid, that I should, in this question, undervalue the interest or the security of the English inhabitants of the West Indies. They are entitled to our regard as a great body of our countrymen. From me, at least, many individuals of them are entitled to the warmest and most tender personal attachment. They are entitled to the greatest allowance for the prejudices which beset them; they are entitled to utmost toleration for the errors of judgment into which they almost inevitably fall; they are entitled to compassion for being placed in a situation which exposes their virtue at present, and may expose their safety hereafter; they are entitled, when they conduct themselves with benevolence and justice towards the unhappy beings committed to their care, to the praise of almost heroic virtue—to the praise of that species of virtue, which, resists the most powerful, and generally the most irresistible temptation. They are entitled in fine to every sort of justice.—But then they must not expect us to trust a great body of our fellow subjects to the safeguard of heroic virtue. We trust men to the protection of law; we trust them to the arm of Government; we trust them to a coincidence of interest; we trust them to a sympathy of feeling, and an identity of interest; we cannot trust them to that which is so rare; which is admirable, and consequently which is rare; and which can form no security at all for the well being of a multitude of men. But above all, I contend, that we are struggling as much for the final well-being of the European inhabitants of the West Indies, as we are for the present well-being of the multitude of men whom they hold in slavery; for surely it is perfectly obvious, in the present state of the world; in the state of opinion in all the other Countries of America which surround our West Indian Colonies; in the midst of the process of reformation and emancipation, which is going on in Spanish America; in the face of the great example of a free negro state in Hayti; that if Slavery be not gradually taken away, it will die in convulsions, which I fear will involve in ruin the European inhabitants of the West Indies. It is to avert that most fatal catastrophe that the object we are pursuing is doubly desirable: first, because that object could not be accomplished by other than peaceful and legal means; without scenes which must barbarize the emancipated negro: and, secondly, because the consequence would probably be, that multitudes of our countrymen, who have the misfortune to be inhabitants of that country, and proprietors of slaves, would be the victims of their own blindness; of the inactivity of the Government in carrying into effect their own resolutions, if they should be inactive, and of our lukewarmness—of our criminal lukewarmness—of the criminal backwardness of the people of England, if they do not make exertions to terminate the present sufferings of the slaves, and by that means to secure the final safety of the masters!!'

(To be Continued.)

From the Western Luminary.

AN ESSAY

ON THE COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

No. V.

Give a slave partial freedom by permitting him to work for himself on paying you a weekly sum—that slave will do it readily. He will earn enough to support himself and pay you. If free, he could work for less than he does by the exact sum for which he hires himself from you. Task-work is something of this kind. Bid a slave do his usual day's word and pay him for the surplus, you'll find his productive power increases beyond expectation. It is not uncommon to find this in those states where the staple is less valuable. Tobacco, Cotton, Rice, Hemp. The latter, in the breaking part, can hardly be forced even by hard driving, but is generally effected by allowing something to the slaves for the quantity surpassing a day's work.

In Russia and in Poland where freedom has been granted, the masters have found the good effects of it in the increased value of their estates. The nobles of Richard the second prevailed on their masters to rescind the grant of liberty which their villains had extorted. They little thought that their posterity would receive fifty-fold incomes from the rent paid by free tenants. In Virginia the Quakers are at least as comfortably situated as their fellow citizens, some of whom I have heard invidiously observing that the Quakers had gained by emancipation, that they had no longer to support the idle and infirm, and they hired none but the best and most industrious.

We are asked; why, if the labour of slaves is unproductive, do not their masters set them at liberty? Because their masters call them property, and to part with what they value at 5, 10, or 15000 dollars, would be a grievous hardship to the individual, however beneficial to the state. The conversion of villians into freemen was as warmly opposed by the barons of old time, as that of slaves at the present day can be. Yet I think no sober man will compare the beggarly and brutal mob that followed Wat Tyler, with the inhabitants at present inhabiting the counties adjacent to London. Another reason is: because dominion flatters the human mind. Many would struggle hard to retain or obtain power, who, perhaps, would not make a bad use of it. I have heard a man, by no means of a cruel disposition, declare that negroes would never be well governed till the masters had the power of life and death. Individuals, like states, cling to power. Genoa half-ruined herself by endeavoring to hold Corsica in subjection. Britain did the same by America—which, as the event has proved, is now more valuable to Britain than when she made a part of the empire. To be waited upon is likewise very pleasing, as well to those who have not, as to those who have been used to it. In this country we often see a young man whose exertions have been handsomely rewarded by gain, proceed immediately to vest it in negroes, although certain that the advantages accruing from that kind of stock will never equal those he has experienced when his property was differently employed. Indolence, as well as property and power, has its charms. In Ohio, I have heard a wealthy man bitterly lament his inability to have negroes, and talk in the most feeling manner of the hardships of his situation. This sort of feeling is seldom expressed by the poorer sort of citizens, who, happily, have the right of election in their own hands, otherwise slavery would soon be introduced there.—Some individuals may urge better motives for not emancipating immediately.

We are sometimes told that these people enjoy more real freedom than they would if at liberty, and the reason given is, because they would then be obliged to work harder, and to experience those cares and sorrows, attending the maintenance of their families, with which they are now entirely unacquainted. If anxious cares and incessant thought constitute a slave, the master is such, for his mind is ever restless. Yet no master would change conditions with his slave. Every commander, if he does his duty, is exposed to incessant toils, wounds and death. Yet I believe it would not be easy to find one, who would relinquish his dangerous and awful duty, for the easy task of his pampered domestic, whose hardest exertion consists in brushing his master's coat. Freedom is the reward of labour, and the indolent wealthy man will soon find the Sheriff master not only of his property, but of his person. Make a free man of the slave, the mere motives may perhaps double his bodily, and increase his mental labour, a thousand fold; but it would be a strange inference, that he was therefore a greater slave than when under a master. But these topics are not peculiar to America. In every land of slaves like causes have like effects. In Russia, as in America, you are often told that the condition of the slave is as good, or better, than that of the labourer in England. Both Russian and American slave owners may be right, if labour constitutes slavery. But the glory of freedom is to enable the human creature to perform bodily as well as mental miracles, while slavery sinks him to a state in which he becomes an object of pity and contempt to active and intelligent freemen.—The resemblances presented in slave countries, however distant in climate and institutions, form a curious subject of observation. Here are some of them.

In the West-Indies, America, and Russia—wealth is estimated by number of slaves.

In the same countries the slave is allowed no peculium—a right which existed in Pagan Rome, but for which we *Christians* have not even a name.

In the same countries, murder of slaves go almost certainly unpunished—Marriage equally slighted—The oath of a slave not allowed against a freeman—Desperation sometimes has fearful results for the master—Prisons are filled with this class.

In Russia.—A few cities enjoy the pleasure of existence, and exhibit palaces, because whole provinces lie desolate, or contain only wretched hovels, in which you would expect to find beasts rather than men.

In America.—No towns at small intervals, between which and the adjacent country a profitable exchange is carried on, but one or two great towns, remarkable for show and display, while the rest of the country is destitute of manufactures, the only means of fixing decent towns.—It would be difficult to furnish a stronger exemplification of the maxim—that like causes, produce like effects.

I ask my reader's pardon for this digression, and will now detain him no longer from my conclusion.

It appears from experience that the raising of slaves is a losing business, since it never yet was followed as a profession or trade. From calculation the expense of a slave seems to exceed that of a free man. From the constitution of human nature, as delineated by the wisest men of different ages, and of different nations, the same inference follows. The same inferences are drawn from manufactures as from agriculture, from the comparative value of land in the free and slave states, from the rigid economy of the former, and the childish luxury of the latter. It has appeared that slave labour has never been able to compete with free labour on equal terms, and that wherever economy became necessary, slavery has disappeared, and been replaced by voluntary labour, which, while it made the human creature more productive, rendered him more frugal. With these considerations, I leave the decision of the question to the reader.

G. C.

Pliny informs us, the art of making glass was discovered by the following circumstance: As some merchants were carrying nitre, they stopt near a river issuing from Mount Carmel. Not readily finding stones to rest their kettles on, they employed some pieces of their nitre for that purpose. The fire gradually dissolving the nitre, it mixed with the sand, and a transparent matter flowed, which in fact was nothing else than glass.

THE GENIUS OF
Universal Emancipation.

EDITED BY BENJAMIN LUNDY.

FIDUS ET AUDAX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1828.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Our sentiments respecting this society, its object, prospects, &c. have been too often repeated to require any further explanation at this time. A writer has lately made his appearance in the *National philanthropist*, under the signature of "*G. D.*" who advocates the claims of the American Colonization Society, as a means calculated to elevate the character of our free colored population to a level with that of the whites; but until he will show that it is possible for this, his favourite society, to be patronized to an extent that shall remove the whole colored population, both *free* and *bond*, from the Country, we shall dissent from the broad positions he has laid down with so much confidence. We are pleased to learn that the cause of African emancipation is gaining ground in Boston and its vicinity; but when statements are handed forth to the world, even in that great emporium of philanthropy, which, for want of their reasons being assigned, are calculated to do more harm than good, it is our business to correct them, and remove any false impressions they may have engendered. 'To turn loose upon our Country two millions of ignorant vicious slaves,' says the writer whose production now lies before us, 'would be a greater curse to it and to the slaves themselves, than to retain them in bondage.' If this be a fact, which we by no means admit, we are at a loss to ascertain the foundation on which he can rationally advocate the claims of the Colonization Society. Does he believe that '*two millions of ignorant and vicious slaves*' would do better for themselves and the world when turned loose upon a Colony to themselves, where all restraint, except their vicious propensities would be taken away, than they would in a country where their proneness to crime would be modified by the preponderating check of twelve millions of *immaculate white men?* Does he believe that a race of men so deplorably ignorant and depraved as he describes the colored population of the U. S. to be, would become suddenly changed, 'in the twinkling of an eye,' on their transportation to the inhospitable shores of Africa? If this be not his faith he must renounce his position, or subscribe to the following fact:—That the coloured population must first be educated, as a means preparatory to their enjoyment of those ten thousand comforts and blessings which Africa holds in reserve for them. They must be elevated from the depths of degradation, and raised to the character of rational beings, and taught the duties, the blessings, and reciprocal obligations of civil Society, before they can be colonized to advantage. Then why not advocate the prosecution of measures calculated to improve their condition at home, before we indulge in such unintelligible prating about their transportation to the land of promise? But why is it so repeatedly urged upon the people, that to liberate two millions of slaves among twelve millions of freemen, without any preparatory measures, 'would be a greater curse' both to them and the community, 'than to retain them in bondage?' Can any evidence of such fact be found in all the whole history of what we foolishly term premature emancipations? Can one single instance be pointed out where the immediate emancipation of slaves has manufactured them into those '*blood thirsty devils* which are eternally tormenting the tyrant's *coward's* imagination? Let it not be infered from this, however, that we are advocating the doctrines of immediate emancipation in this Country, at this time, under existing circumstances. But we say '*make no more slaves.*'—Shiver to atoms those galling fetters, under the pressure of which so many hearts have bursted—let them no more shackle the limbs of the future workmanship of God. Pour into their minds the fertilizing streams of education—imbue their hearts with gratitude for extending to them this heaven's best boon—and 'let their souls walk abroad in their majesty.' And if philanthropy be not exhausted when these transcendent objects are achieved, let its genial streams flow across the Atlantic, and convey its objects to Africa, where no ruthless hand can touch them.

We admit the facts brought to view by the writer in question respecting the ignorance and degradation of the colored population, to be generally correct; though we contend that there are many flattering exceptions. But even if there were no exceptions, our reasons would only be the more powerful in favour of exertions at *home* instead of *abroad*. Where is the man in his senses, who ever thought of regenerating two millions of depraved souls, by transporting them from amongst a civilized people to a land of *savages?* Would the opportunities of enlightening them *there*, where education is known scarcely in name, be so good as *here*, where our land is teeming with *Bibles schools* and *Christians?* If this theory, however, be objected to, and the present prosperous condition of the colony at Liberia brought up as a proof to the contrary; we answer, that the Colony was peopled from the most intelligent and respectable part of the colored population in the United States; and that they form no comparison to the degraded condition of the colored people generally. And such a ceaseless prating about the prospects of the Colony at Liberia, and the representation of it as the only means of restoring to Africa's children, their long-lost rights, has no other effect than to lead the people into a deplorable error respecting the true interest of the colored population, and of themselves. God forbid that we should cast one single unmerited aspersion upon that truly philanthropic institution, advocated, and supported, we believe, by many through principles of the purest benevolence, and by others through the most infernal motives that can actuate the heart of man! We speak the sentiment of thousands when we say that the colonization scheme is publicly supported in the Southern States upon the allegation, that by removing the *free negroes* from among their *slaves* they will be able to hold the latter more securely in endless bondage! and while this is the case, can we depend upon it as the *sole* means of abolishing slavery? Let the American people answer the question for themselves! we pause for an answer!

We have been disappointed in receiving the minutes of the last American Convention held in this city. The Secretary probably has not had time to transcribe and forward them on to us. As soon as received, we shall commence their insertion.

Our subscribers we hope will impute the reception of the Genius, on but half a sheet to its true cause, the want of means -We hope that those who know how their accounts stand will remit, that it may again resume its usual size—Subscribers are assured that they will loose nothing by the alteration, as the full complement of 26 nos. to the vol. will be issued.

☞ We may inform our friends that JOB WORK will be thankfully received & neatly executed at this Office.

☞ C. D. in our next.

FOR THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

A SKETCH.

They stood upon the scene of the Battle—The sun was just sinking to the edge of the horizon, and a sky of summer's softest blue was sprinkled over with droppings of fleecy gold. All was silent around them save the low breathing stir of the forest, and the dull whispering of the waters or ever and anon the cry of some startled wild bird as it brush'd past them on hasty wing—It was strange!—for busy fancy look'd back through the long vista of years—Awakenng the remembrance of far different scenes—Again the white tents studded the plain, and the glistening bayonet flash'd back the beams of the departing day—Again the earth reverberated with the tread of mighty hosts, and the hoof of the proud war horse rung along the plain— The shrill reveille, the far off wailing of the trump and the hasty watch word of the sentinel, once more re-echoed in the ear—Then came the stern clangor of conflict—the battle won and lost—and the dreary silence of the night of that terrible day.

The strangers were lost in thought when suddenly the light dip of an oar was heard, and a boat occupied by two passengers push'd off from the shore—One stood up with the fair proportions of his manly form drawn distinctly against the light and as the boat shot out to the middle of the stream, he folded his arms upon his bosom and rested on, his oar—His companion bared the thin white locks that shaded his brow, and gazed with the long deep glance of intense interest upon the scene—On that bright stream had been the home of his happy childhood, the scenes of his youthful love.—There had the brightest page of his memory been writ—and there it had all been clouded over with darkness. He had fought, he had bled there—and as all the crowding recollections of his former life rose up before him he bowed down his face and wept * * * He was young, beloved, and happy—there was a light in his eye, and a gladness in his smile, that seem'd like the irresistable outpourings of a joyous spirit—and often when with his beautiful bride leaning on his arm, he wandered forth at eventide, did he bless the hand that had given him a lot of happiness.—Then came the darkness of battle The soldiers plume was on his brow, and the pale lips of his wife imprinted their last kiss upon his forehead—He stood amidst the battle, bleeding, and almost overpowered, yet still fighting on with a feeling of desperation, when the slight form of a female was thrown at the feet of his enemies entreating mercy—then came a wild shriek, and all was darkness around him—for many a weary month he languished on his lonely pillow, and raved in delirium of his once happy home—At length he arose—but it was only to linger for hours around a green hillock, where the head of the young and the beautiful, was slumbering forever—He became a wanderer over the earth—Again he had wedded, and again he had wept over the lowly grave of his beloved one—and now with the son of his affections he had come to weep over the desolate halls of his early youth.

Philadelphia Oct. 13th 1828. EMILY.

The old Abbe Gregoire, the ancient and ardent friend of the Africans, formerly Bishop of Blois, has recently, at the age of 76, addressed a long epistle to the Haytians, on their recognition by France as a nation, in which he talks over the philosophy of enthusiasm on the subject of slavery, physical quality of the blacks with the whites by nature, &c. as published by him nearly half a century ago. He gives them good advice on the education of their youth and cultivation of their intellectual faculties. He speaks of the prejudices he has had to encounter, the persecution he has suffered, before and since the revolution, and the "adjournment" of the acknowledgmet of their independence by other powers. He intimates that the nations of Europe, "the Spaniards, the Neapolitians, the Austrians, the Lombards, and other people of ancient Europe, are not what are called slaves or serfs," but by no means are in the enjoyment of much civil or any political rights; and says to them that he is told, that "military government, which was not and never will be that of liberty, predominates still among you." Speaking of his age and infirmities, he declares, in relation to his cares and services to them and their cause, "it is finished," and bids them an affectionate farewell.

Literary Department.

——"*Various, that the mind*
Of desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty, may be indulged."

From the Boston Recorder.

THE SLAVES' SOLILOQUY.

The sultry day is done! How joyously
The cooling breeze (that all day long has slept
In thicket, grove and bow'r, or half awake,
Has softly nestled on the fragrant breast
Of violet or rose, pilf'ring their sweets,)
Springs from the mountain's top, with wings new nerved,
Laden with health and beauty!
Yet not to me—
'Twas accident that made it brush but now
Its pinions o'er my brow and fan my cheek;
'Tis on its way to bless yon happy group,
Who on the Balcony with songs and mirth,
Hail its glad coming. What tho' my poor brow
Throb with excessive heat and pain and toil?—
Shall the pure air of Heav'n that sports so free
In glorious Liberty o'er sea and land,
Fan a poor Slave? No, in its fitful mirth
As it flies by, it taunts me.—What care I?
Should it resuscitate my fainting frame,
'Twould be that I might better toil and serve
My master on the morrow.
What is't to me
That Nature's hand has made this lovely earth
So passing fair, and given it such a sweet
And smiling grace, that all, but slavery, smiles
In joyful sympathy?—'Tis nothing to me—
I cannot pick a violet from its bed,
And breathe its sweets and say "for me thou bloomest."
The very birds, whose music is so sweet
To the poor peasant, when at early dawn
They at his cottage casement call, "awake,"
And with their matin songs invite him forth
To voluntary toil;—yes, even they,
Knock at my heart as with a dagger's point,
By their blest songs of fearless liberty.
Cease; may not these be woes of fancy's make?
A slave may breathe the air, and scent the rose
And hear the warblers sing, as freemen do;
Cheer up, poor slave. I'll pluck this beauteous rose
And bear it to my boy—my darling boy.
My boy? *My* darling boy?—Oh, burst my heart—
He's not my boy, he is my master's slave!
Hence scentless rose!—There's nought on earth for me;
That which should be to man a source of bliss,
Is bitterness to me. Each sense, each wish,
Each natural affection of the soul,
Must be denied; aye, when that prattling thing,
"Bone of my bone," clings to my neck with smiles,
And fond caresses and my warm heart springs
To meet his love, I must away with him,
And teach my heart, and his heart too, the ways
Of hatred. Why should my spirit cleave to that,
Which subject, not alone to that decay
And transmutation common to all things,
(Such as alone should make a wise man blush
That his proud reason should lay by its strength
And suffer him to love, aught that his heart
Compelled him to;) but liable to that
Which sinks the natural ills of human life
To a mere dream of woe, compared with it.
Nay slave, love not the boy, nor her who bore him;—
To-morrow's sun may see them torn away
From me forever!
Oh Heaven! whate'er, beneath thy broad expanse,
There is of bitterness; whate'er hath been
Of physical distress, to tear the frame,
Or mental woe to prey upon the heart;
Whatever dreaded or endured, in life
Or death; it is comprised in Slavery! ZELIA.

☞ If Zelia will accept and inform us where to send her the former volume of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, it shall be forwarded.

Notices of Passing Events,

The News and the Markets.—Flour is this morning one dollar lower, in consequence of the News from England. Some sales have taken place at $8, for common southern, and at that price holders are firm, and some of them refuse to accept this offer.

The cotton market is in a good state, but prices are advanced but a shade in consequence of the favorable news; the impression appears to be that the large supplies which are going forward from our new crop render any very great and permanent advance improbable.—*N. Y. J. C.*

Another section of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, it will be seen by the advertisement is to be put under contract in the course of the next month. The section comprehends the "Point of Rocks," a difficult pass on the margin of the Potomac river. The work is advancing as prosperously as its best friends could desire.

We have had the gratification of inspecting the model of an improved railway waggon invented by Dr. Howard, of this city, civil engineer in the service of the United States, which, in our opinion, bids fair to make an important addition to the already great advantages and facilities which are afforded by this kind of road, and which are now becoming so generally appreciated. The objects of this invention are two; 1st to lessen the whole amount of friction, and of course to diminish, in the same proportion, the force necessary to propel a given load; 2d, to render the wagon capable of being moved with nearly the same ease or power on a serpentine as on a straight road. These two ends appear in this model, to be obtained by means so simple, that this circumstance, we should suppose, would ensure their general adoption. The whole depends, as the inventor has stated to us, on several principles already well known, but the combinations of which, and application to this particular purpose, he claims as his own.

Experiments made with this model, which is of wood, show that the whole friction is reduced to nearly one-fourth of what it is in the common construction; and the inventor feels confident that, when made of metal on a large scale, the reduction will be still greater. To what limits then can the utility of Rail-roads be carried, when in addition to their other advantages, a horse can by this one improvement, be rendered capable of drawing a load at least four times as great as he can do in the present mode of construction?—Should this invention result in the advantages which it seems just to anticipate from it, the public, but more especially our own community, at this juncture, when their great railway is in successful progress, will owe important obligations to the ingenious inventor.

We learn that the description and details of this carriage will shortly be made public.—*American.*

Singular Fact.—The Georgia Messenger, in noticing the recent murder of a Mr. Early in Texas, by Isaac E. Desha, says, it is supposed that Early was the son of Gov. Early, of Georgia, the same who about two years since murdered an individual in that state. He made his escape, and the fact of his murder is the first that has since been heard of him. It is singular that both Desha and Early should have been the sons of men filling the highest office in their respective States—that both should have committed murder—that both should have eluded justice—and that, meeting afterwards in a distant and comparatively unsettled country, one should fall by the hands of the other. It is a literal fulfilment of that passage of the Bible which declares, that "whoso sheddeth mans blood, by man shall his blood be shed." There is something, too, like retribution in one murderer's becoming the victim of another. It is "even-handed justice, returning the poison'd chalice" to the lips of one who had himself administered it to his fellow-being.
Lynchburg Virginian.

Gen. La Fayette.—The New York Courier says that a letter has been received by a gentleman of that City, from Gen. La Fayette, announcing his intention to visit the U. States, about the beginning of next month.

The Algonquin, arrived at Philadelphia, brings to the editor of the New York American, London papers one day later than by the Sylvanus Jenkins. These confirm the fact that the retreat of the Russians from before Shumla has been decided on: and offer no reason for believing that they will be more successful before Varna the present season. The Morning Herald contains a letter from the Russian Counsel General, setting forth the nature of the blockade of the Dardanelles, and the formalities requisite to procure his certificate. There is also an extract from a letter of Hussein Pacha, and likewise the second Turkish bulletin, making very honorable mention of the successes of the Turks. We cannot perceive, however, that these amount to much. Six cannon, and as many ammunition wagons were the prize of one attack, and the loss of four Russian battalions, (*all killed but* 60 men) the result of another. In another affair, the Russians lost 200 killed; and a fourth affair was the attack of about 120 Russians. The latter, however, abandoned their entrenchments. On the whole, circumstances and the season are doing more for the Turks than any great military successes. The Morning Herald repeats the rumour of the intended return of the French expedition from the Morea, after obtaining possession of the fortresses, alarmed, the Herald insinuates, by these great successes of the Porte. In short the Journals would seem to be astonished that the Turks have made any resistance at all, even at their acknowledged Thermopylæ.

A Turkish Bulletin is given, dated at Schumla on the 2d of September, relating to an action which took place on the 31st of August. Seven thousand horse under Alisch Pacha attacked a little camp at Jennibazzar, four leagues from Shumla. The Russians were defeated, with the loss of two hundred killed and twenty prisoners, and were obliged to seek shelter in the neighboring woods. The Turks set fire to one hundred provision wagons, and carried off a number of cavalry horses, and two hundred oxen, which were distributed among the troops.

The small port of Bourges on the Black Sea, which was captured by the Russians was kept by them only two hours. the country people assembling from all parts assailed them furiously, drove in their out-posts, and then embarked and abandoned the place. The accounts received by way of Constantinople, which are as late as the 12th of September, give a sad picture of the state of the Russian army. The Turks represent the army of the enemy as diminishing daily by the diseases of the climate, want of food, and the impetuous sorties of the Turkish garrisons.
New York Evening Post.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship New York, from Liverpool, London papers to the 17th ultimo; and by the Francis I. from Havre, Paris papers to the 16th have been received at New York.

THE CORN MARKET.

The price of grain had fallen, and a further fall was anticipated. The London Courier of Friday the 17th, says on this subject—"We refer our readers with pleasure to our corn exchange report of this day, where fine English wheat sold full 10s. a quarter lower than on Monday last. Free, as well as foreign bonded wheat, experienced a similar decline."

It will be seen from the state of the markets, that there has been a heavy decline in the Corn Market; and the Sun of Friday evening, Oct. 17, says it was likely to fall still lower by Monday the 20th. The importations seem to have been very heavy, and foreign flour was shipping in large quantities to the North of Spain, and even to the Havana.

The general result of the information furnished by these arrivals, is of a nature to confirm our previous accounts of the entire falure of the Russians in their attack upon Turkey. The imperial forces are in full retreat for the Danube, too happy if the important passes on that river still held by the Turks, do not prevent their re-crossing it—without which, famine and disease will spare the Turks the task of destroying them. There is no safety for the Russian troops, short of getting back into the Principalities. The Emperor Nicholas has ordered a new levy of soldiers equal to four men of every 500 of the population.—This levy is to extend to the whole empire, with the exeption of Bessarabia and Georgia. The preamble of the manifesto is in the following terms:—"Notwithstanding the success of our armies in the present war against the Ottoman Porte, and our sincere wish to put an end to hostilities, the enemy, by his refusal to listen to our proposals for peace and by his obstinacy, obliges us to take new measures for prosecuting this war; and we consider it necessary to make our army complete." (Estimating the population liable to the levy now ordered, at 30,000,000, the number of recruits will be 240,000 men.)

The health of the King of England has been a source of solicitude. The Courier, however assures its readers, that his attack was only gout, and that he was again convalescent. The Duke of Clarence is also said to be better.

The Courier speaks of the blockade of the Dardanelles as a measure by which Russia has 'seceded' from the treaty of July—and expresses a hope that England and France will soon be able to return again 'to their natural and unquestionable state of neutrality.'

There is no longer any doubt of the evacuation of the Morea by Ibrahim's whole army. The 'Messager des Chambres' says that despatches from thence of Sept. 26th announce the departure of the second division, under escort. Transports were furnished by Admiral Rigny to facilitate the evacuation. Gen. Maison was encamped in Messinia. The Turks appeared disposed to follow the example of the Egyptians. On the 25th Sept. five or six hundred of them departed for Roumelia.

Mr. Lawless, who has distinguished himself by his activity in the cause of the Catholics, was arrested in Dublin on the 17th October, on a charge of sedition and held to bail.
American.

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